A State Convention Called-Plans for Gather ing the Faithful into the Fold-Brayton's

Brilliant Scheme. (From the Columbia Daily Record, March 6.) A meeting was held this afternoon that a few years ago would have fraught with great interest to the people of South Caro-

lina. It was no less or no more a thing than the meeting of the State Executive Committee of the Republican Party of South Carolina. The morning trains brought in a number of somewhat mysterious, but familiar looking personage whose coming was unexpected to the common, everyday, ordinary, casual man about town. RECORD reporter soon scented music in the air, and casting about for the organ and its performers discovered them in the office of Mr. E M. Brayton, in the Central Bank building, januis clausis and not even a key hole to crawl through or a loquacious ser-

geant at arms to "pump."

By dint of asiduous inquiring and the assumption of an innocent air, which he carries with him for such occasions, the reporter obtained a few pointers and is enabled to state what was done up to the time of going to press.

THE PERSONNEL OF THE PARTY. The "make up" of the committee was very striking, there being present some of the most noted Republicans in the Statemen whose names have been bruited about in more or less pleasant or unpleasant manner. The meeting was presented over by Mr. E. M. Brayton, and Mr. John A. Barre was in the secretary's chair. In the fol lowing list there will be recognized the leading Republicans of South Carolina: E. M. Brayton, W. J. Whipper, W. D. Crum, T. B. Johnston, W. F. Myers, E. A. Webster, S. W. Legare, Robert Smalls, Parls Simpkins, W. N. Taft, T. J. Tuo-mey, F. L. Hicks, A. W. Curuis, John F. Lopez, E. H. Heas, S. A. Swails, Z. E. Walker, F. S. Edwards, J. P. Boyden.

THE CONVENTION TO BE IN MAY. The meeting was called to order at 1 o'clock and some time was consumed in the organization of the committee and the proper accrediting of the delegates. After some discussion it was decided to hold the State Convention on the first Tuesday in to develop all the arts of the wood-May. While we go to press the committee is

still in session and no further acts are obtainable at present. The members will leave the city this afternoon. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE MEETING.

It is impossible just now to draw any conclusion touching the purpose of the Republicans, as indicated by their starting their organization at this time. Manifestly they have no hope of carrying the State, this weakness of their party does not impair their standing in the National Convention. South Carolina will have fourteen votes in that Convention, notwithstanding her fourteen electoral votes will assuredly be cast for Cleveland. Then, again, if by some mischance the Republicans should elect their President the leaders in South Carolina will come in for a share of the loaves and fishes. The corpse is not a lively one.

Before the appearance of THE RECORD on the streets yesterday afternoon few persons were aware that the former lights of the old Republican party had held a wake in this city over the political cadaver and had chanted the resurrection appeal. The thinness of the corpse had not enabled it to cast its shadow before, and the party leaders came unheralded. In addition to the account given vester-

(From the Columbia Daily Record, March 7.)

day some other facts gained after the meeting will be of interest as indicating the why and wherefore of the rally, the present political purposes of the party and their intentions as brought out yesterday. BRATTON ON BALLOTS.

The committee devoted considerable fime to the discussion of a bill prepared by Brayton on the suggestion of Senator William E. Chandler, to regulate Federal elections in South Carolina. The proposed bill is an effort to repeal the election laws of the State so far as they relate to Federal offices and place the machinery in the control of Congress. This bill is accompanied by a letter from Mr. Brayton charging the Democracy of the State with having vir tually disfranchised the negro. Among its rovisions are the following: That the new registration shall be made

in the months of July and August, of 1888, and thereafter in the same months in the year of each successive general election for Representatives in Congress.

That voters shall not be required to have

or produce any certificate of registration as a prerequisite or qualification to the right of suffrage.

That the registration records shall be public and the list of voters published in a county newspaper at the county's expense. That a change of residence within the county shall not defeat the right of an elector to vote for Representatives in Con-

That four commissioners of election shall be appointed by the Governor, two from each of the two principal political parties, these commissioners to appoint four managers at each election precinct, also equally divided between the two parties.

That the ballots be marked or stamped by the managers, and only such shall be

legal votes.
It is further provided that imprisonment for non payment of poll tax shall not in clude Congressional election day, and that "all Acts or parts of Acts of the United States and of the State of South Carolina inconsistent with this Act be thereby repealed, annulled and declared of no effect. The committee arranged to bring this matter prominently before the party all over the State and to agitate it elsewhere as much as possible.

"HANDS ALL ROUND." The menu included a thorough party reconciliation. The differences of 1884 between Messrs. Brayton and Taft, touching the State chairmanship, were healed by unanimous consent and it was resolved that henceforth they should join forces and that the organization, or what is left of it, should be solid against the Democrats.

WILL MAKE NO STATE TICKET. While the committee took no action as to running a State ticket it is evident that they are not in favor of such a course. The party will confine usen to the Confor the electoral ticket, to one or two Confor the electoral ticket, to a few counties gressional tickets and to a few counties where the heavy negro majority holds out

some promise of success. THE STATE CONVENTION As before reported, will be held on the first of May, and the delegates thereto will be chosen by the county conventions some time during this month. A denunciation of the present State election laws will be a prominent feature of these conventions.

SHERMAN THEIR FRIEND AND CHOICE.

The committee expressed themselves as unequivocally in favor of John Sherman for President. His views on the Southern question are regarded by them as especially just to his party in this section, and they think him one their ablest men. Several members of the committee have held offices under Sherman and they believe in sup-

WILL STRENGTHEN THE PARTY." The committee believe in the sincerity of Blaine's withdrawal from the Presidential race and look upon it as a good thing, calculated to relieve the National Convention of embarrassment and to strengthen the party generally.

SLAVE MARTS DEMOLISHED. Evidences of the Old Order of Things

Being Abolished.

Workmen have begun the demolition of probably the most historic building in Nashville, that known as the old slave mart, on the southwest corner of Cherry and Cedar streets, in order to begin the erection of a large block, which will comprise a hotel, stores and offices The buildings extend from the old Freedmen's bank building, on Cedar street, to the corner of Cherry street, and thence up Cherry to the alley. This block is an old landmark, having been erected away back in the thirties. Since the war the corner has not berne the best reputation, as several very serious affrays have occurred there, and at times a portion of the block was used as a dive by rough characters. Many a raid has peen made by the officers on the dens located in the block. The block is historic, because used as a slave mart be fore the war. In the rear of the building there is a high brick wall enclosing a court where the slaves used to exercise and where they were exhibited to purchasers. The iron bars are still on some of the doors, and the windows bear evidence of the character of the building. The main auction room opened out on Cedar street. This, however, has been divided into small stores. There was, in olden times, two other slave martsone on Cedar, between Cherry street and the public square. This has been torn away and all evidence of it destroyed. The other one was on the corner of Cherry and Deadwick streets, and the high wall that surrounded the court now

Excellent Advice.

"We welcome every success in the construction of a cotton factory in the South. The world is not yet half clothed, and there is work enough for us all in providing the cloth. The wonderful supplies of your oak bark will draw to you the hides for tanning, whether you will or no, until through the diversity even of agricultural labor, which is born of liberty, your home supply of hides will make you exporters of finished leather, besides supplying your own wants. Of what should we build our factories except we had the abundant supply of Southern pine? Your wealth of hard-wood timber compels you worker, sending the partly-finished material for the present to the North to be completed. And you will have to send till the men in the work shops of the South have learned the fine art which accompanies the comprehension of the difference between a cent and a nickel. The factory, the mine and the metal works have their true place, but their importance must not be exaggerated. The collective work which can be carried either in the national or the local fight. But on by the factory principle of great subdivision of labor and by the bringing together of large numbers of people under one roof or under one control now gives occupation to less than one in ten of all those who are occupied for gain in this country, the workers numbering about one in every three of the population. The other nine work with brain or hand where the work is to be done, and each one depends on his own personal capacity for his success. product of the dairy exceeds that of any single branch of the textile industry, and it is nearly equal to that of the whole. The value of the hens' eggs consumed every year in the United States is greater than that of pig iron. We must maintain the true balance of power in industry, as in politics and in the science of government. To these lesser arts chief attention should be given in a country which has been so long devoted almost exclusively to some of the cruder products of agriculture."-Edward Atkin-

son in The South. Conspirators Arrested. CHARLESTON, S. C., March 7 .- J. H. Bond, Mrs. Julia Bond, J. O. Bond, Dr. L. M. Shafer and his son, R. E. L. Shafer, with others, were arrested here to-day upon the charge of defrauding the supreme council of the Royal Templars of Temperance out of \$20,000, by feigning the death of John O. Bond, who is really slive. Mrs. Bond and John O. Bond were discharged from custody upon swearing that their names on all of the papers are forgeries. Dr. Shafer and son, J. A. Robinson, and J. A. Robinson, Jr., were also arrested on the charge of defrauding the same or-ganization out of \$20,000 by certifying to the death of the fictitious John R. Lyman. Dr. Shafer and son and John H. Bond were committed to jail in default of bail. The Robinsons are out on bail in both cases. Dr. James P. Bond and Thomas Bond, who figured in the Dudley case, are also indicted. The conspiracy is one of the most remarkable ever known in this State.

*Eva Morris, the woman who played "Mrs. Lyman" in the fraud practiced by the Bonds of Charleston, to get insurance money on the life of one Lyman, has made a full confession. The two Bond brothers and Dr. Shaffer have been arrested in Charleston, and Morris is in jail in Greenville. Other developments are expected. A PREACHES CURED OF DYSPEPSIR.

MICCOSUREE, FLA., Leon Co., July 20, 1886.—I have been a sufferer from indigestion and dyspepsia for a long time, and have tried many remedies, but until I was induced by my friends to try your B. B. B. received no relief, but since using it have found more relief and comfort than from any other treatment I have used. Hoping you will forward to my address your little 32-page book for prescription also evidence of cures. Send at earliest date. Rev Rob't C.

IT GIVES SATISFACTION.

ORLANDA, FLA., June 1st, 1887. We have been selling Botanic Blood Balm ever since it first came before the public. other blood purifier in the market, and it gives perfect satisfaction. J. H. MEGGS & Co.

Retail and Wholesale Dealers in Botanic Blood Baim.

Dreadful Death of a Little Boy. A very sad and distressing accident of curred on the South Carolina railway about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, while the morning train from Columbia was on its way to Charleston. The train was running Orangeburg, when the engineer noticed a engineer did not stop, thinking, that the sheep would get out of the way.

When they cleared off the track a little child was discovered between the rails playing in the sand. The distance was too short to stop the train, and the child was run over and killed, being literally torn was backed to the scene of the accident, where the dead child, a tender boy, three years old, was found in the tender arms of its mother, whose grief was terrible to witness, and moved even the roughest of the

passengers to pity.

The child was the son of Mr. J. T. Robinson, a well-to-do planter on the roadside. ant churches of America.

THEY COULDN'T TRADE. I met a maid on you hillside, And she was fair to see:
"Give me a kiss, fair maid," I cried; "Give me a gift," said she.

BRIC-A-BRAC.

"A gift within a purse I have, The purse is in a pack: The pack in keeping lieth safe On my good charger's back.

"And my good charger cometh not While on the hill I roam; He lieth in his stall, I wot-My charger is at home."

"And yet thou'dst have a kiss, good sir: My lips would give it thee, But they are locked full fast, good sir-My mother has the key. "And my good mother is not here,

Just as your trusty steed, good sir, My mother is at home. A clean shirt is not a bad bosom friend

While on the hill I roam:

"Put up and shut up"-The stoves and doors. A sweeping statement-That ancient one

about the new broom. The critics who expect warmth and color

in instrumental music should study the A philosopher is a man who may think great deal, but who never seems to do

"This is a cold, backward spring," said the man whose feet had just shot from under him on a slippery sidewalk.

much.

Some thoughtlessly overload the horse, and then wonder when the education thus given developes an obstinate, balky animal. The number of women who care to vote is about equal to the number of men who like to put the baby to sleep.

"Do you love me?" "With all my soul I swear it." "Nay, do not swear. Speak it into the phonograph, and that will be enough. There is a question about the validity of

a marriage by telephone, but we should think any level-headed judge would decide that it is a "sound" proposal. How to make a fortune as a journalist-Go into some other business and exercise your journalistic talent by telling people

privately how a newspaper out to be run. There are in the Sunday-shools of the Christian world 16,447,990 scholars, 1,952,-167 teachers, making a grand total of 18,-400,157.

You see, the trouble with "success" that s too dearly bought is that you have got to go on associating with yourself after you have attained it. "There is another fashionable institution

that should be sat on," said the lecturer on hygiene, "and that is the bustle." And every lady in the audience gave vent to an audible titter. Married men are preferred as officers on the police force. The authorities want

men who have their couraged tried and proved. If the sudden changes in the weather affeet you disagreeably, it is no less un-pleasant for your animals to endure. Make

hem as comfortable as possible. Oysters do not claim to be the lords of creation, and yet they are probably served in more ways and by more people than any other living creature.

script should leave plenty of space between the lines. The world would not suffer much if many of them should make it all Tobacco stems are now being used in making paper; on the principle, we suppose

Young writers in preparing their manu-

that turn about is fair play, all the straw and old rags having been utilized long ago in the manufacture of cigarettes. A man who wanted to be facetious with the milkman as he was measuring out his morning portion said, "Do you charge extra for the water?" "No," replied the

milkman; "the water is thrown in. Wife-Now this is the third time I've aught you in the kitchen talking to the cook. Husband-Yes. I-I believe it is. Wife-Well, the very next time I catch you talking to the cook I'll discharge her

-and do the cooking myself! "Did you enjoy the opera last night, inquired his wife. "Not much," he answered: "I was lonesome, and was sorry I was detained at the office so late that I hadn't time to come for you. This going alone to the theatre isn't what it's cracked up to be, my dear." "No, I suppose not," returned the lady, thoughtfully. "Still you must have been yery comfortable," she added, as the two ticket stubs I found in your vest pocket gave you the advantage of more than one seat

WHAT LACK WE YET? When Washington was president, As cold as any icicle, He never on a railroad went, And never rode a bicycle. He read by no electric-lamp, Nor heard about the Yellowstone; He never licked a postage-stamp. And never saw a telephone. His trousers ended at his knees: By wire he could not words dispatch: He filled his lamp with whale-oil grease And never had a match to scratch. But in these days it's come to pass,

All work is with such dashing done We've all these things—but then, alas! We seem to have no Washington.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

We are prepared to sell Pianos and Organs of the best make at factory prices for Cash or easy Instalments. Pianos from \$210 up; Organs from \$24 up. The verdict of the people is that they can save the freight and twenty-five per cent. by buying of us. Instruments delivered to any depot on fifteen days trial. We pay freight both ways if not satisfactory. Order and test in your own homes. Respectfully, N. W. TRUMP, Columbia, S. C.

George Fare, the Virginia pilot who was carried off from Norfolk by a British vessel evading arrest, has returned home. He says he was well treated. The owners of the vessel have written a letter to the Amer-We sell more of it than any ican consulat Liverpool saying that their captain did not intentionally eyade arrest and they regret the incident.

The Atlanta board of aldermen have killed a measure for free books to public schools. The measure was passed through council by a vote of the anti-prohibitionists, but opposed by the prohibitionists be cause books were to be purchased with money received from whisky licenses. The prohibitionists carried their point.

Secretary Fairchild, in his report submitted to Congress early in December, estivery fast to make up lost time and had mated that the treasury surplus would reached a point about seven miles east of reach \$140,000,000 by the end of the present fiscal year. It is now stated at the lot of sheep on the track. Not knowing that there was anybody on the track, the receipts during the past few months the receipts during the past few months the estimate then submitted will prove too small, and that the surplus at the end of June, 1888, will probably reach \$155,000,

The Lutheran Church in the United States is growing at a rapid rate. It numto pieces by the train. The train was bers 4,234 ministers and 1,000,000 commu-brought to a stop as soon as possible and nicant members. The census of 1880 gave the United States a Lutheran population of 3,500,000 souls and in an article published by Rev. Dr. Jacobs, of Philadelphia, last week, he sets forth the statistics of 5,000,-000 souls. The Church has doubled her membership every fourteen years, and is the expected results. now third in strength among the Protest-

Captain Bixby's Views as to the Benefits Conferred by the River and Harbor Works.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 3, 1888. Editor COLUMBIA RECORD: Sir:-I enclose you an article on the subject of the governmental improvement of the North and South Carolina rivers and harbors in my charge.

A perusal of these few lines will. I am sure, convince you of the value of such work to your State, your neighborhood, and even to every indivual living in the vicinity of such streams. If my views on the subject should ap-

pear to you as sound, will it not be for the mutual interests of yourself, your followers, your fellow citizens and your State, that these views should be strongly upheld and even urged by you and them? Is not the creation of a strong public opinion in your locality the best means of bringing your influential and leading men to see the matter in its true light?

Hoping that the improvement of your rivers and harbors, and that through it the development of your neighborhood and State, will receive from you the hearty support merited by the results as shown in my letter, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant W. H. Bixey your obedient servant Captain of Engineers, U. S. A.

(From the Wilmington Review.) UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 23, 1887. EDITOR DAILY REVIEW—At your remest I send you a few lines concerning he benefits to North and South Carolina caused by the governmental improvement of their livers and harbors. Few people realize the advantageous

commercial, agricultural, and colonizing effects produced by the governmental improvement of rivers and harbors of the United States, and especially of the South Atlantic and Gulf States. The rivers and creeks of the South At-

lantic and Gulf States are, as a rule,

streams of gentle slope, considerable length and moderate depth, obstructed mainly by sunken logs, snags, and fallen or overhang ing trees. Were these latter obstructions thoroughly removed (usually readily done at a comparatively small cost) these rivers and creeks would at once appear in their true role of natural and economical navigable waterways, similar to and rivaling the artificial and more expensive canals of the Northern and Middle States. As soon as one of these streams is opened to commerce, the reduction in freight charges is so considerable as to encourage the rapid development of such towns as are already in existence along its length; and the certainty and cheapness of its freighting and traveling facilities authorize the establishment of continuous and extended settle ments all along its banks over large area of good land, until then so deprived of transportation facilities that the sale of tarm products would not even pay the expenses of their transport to the nearest market. More than this, the removal of obstructions from the bed and banks of the stream facilitates the free movement of water in the stream and aids so greatly the natural drainage of the river bottoms and other adjacent lands, that land until then malarious and sickly becomes fit for habitation and culture.

In this way, we readily see that the governmental improvement of such rivers and habors not only increases the existing commerce of such water ways, but improves the drainage, culture, value and health of the adjacent lands, builds up the existing towns and encourages the settlement of previously unoccupied lands. In no other way can so small an expenditure of public money produce such valuable resul's in the developement of the country at large.

As an example of this good work, let us look at the results obtained in the States of North and South Carolina during the last few years:

On the Trent River, N. C., since 1879. about \$42,000 has been spent in opening up about 40 miles of river, reducing freights by from 25 to 75 per cent, rendering ma rine insurance unnecessary, and increasing the commerce by \$250,000 per year thus showing a development of \$6 of annual commerce for each dollar once spent by the Government.

On the Contentnia Creek, N. C., since about \$25,000 has been spent in open ing up about 30 miles of river, reducing freights by from 12 to 50 per cent. and building up a commerce of \$400,000 per year, thus showing a development of \$25 of annual commerce for each dollar once spent by the Government. Besides this two towns on the creek bank have nearly doubled in population and property, and the whole river basin shows marked gains

in settlement and prosperity.
On the Pamlico and Tar Rivers, N. C., ce 1876, about \$56,000 has been spent in opening up about 60 miles of river, reducing freights by from 12 to 25 per cent. and increasing the commerce by \$1,8000,000 per year, thus showing a development of \$30 of annual commerce for each dollar once spent by the Government. Besides this, the town of Washington, N. C., has increased 25 per cent. in population and property, and the town of Greenville has increased from 912 population and \$266,-000 real estate in 1880 up to 2,500 population and \$600,000 real estate in 1886; the provements.
On the Neuse River, N. C., since 1878,

about \$209,000 has been spent in opening above described rivers.)

up about 70 miles of river, reducing freights by from 25 to 75 per cent. (the freight on cotton being 75 cents per bale, where it was formerly \$2.75 per bale by wagon and rail), rendering marine insurance unnecessary, and increasing the com-merce by \$1,700,000 per year, thus showing a development of \$8 of annual commerce for each dollar once spent by the Government. Besides this, the whole river basin is rapidly gaining in population and prosperity.
On the inland waterway from Newbern

to Beaufort, N. C., at Beaufort Harbor, N. C., on the inland waterway from Beau fort Harbor, N. C., to New River, N. C. at New River, N. C., and on Black River, N. C., the present indications are that the completion of the present unfinished improvements will give returns at least equal o (if not exceeding) those of the preceding waterways. On the Cape Fear River, N. C., at and

provement of 26 miles of river, increasing the available draft from 74 feet in 1729 up to 16 feet in 1886, reducing greatly marine freights and insurance, and increasing the foreign commerce by \$4,500,000 per year since 1861, thus showing a development of \$6 of annual foreign exports for each dollar once spent by the Government during the same period. The present develop-ment of the lower Cape Fear River means the future development of all the State of North Carolina and of many Western States which will before long be forced to send their commerce by new and shorter out. He informed some persons there routes via North Carolina railroads and the that his "Uncle Renzie" now had piles Cape Fear River to the ocean and foreign

On the Cape Fear River, N. C., above Wilmington, since 1881, about \$65,000 has been spent in opening up 112 miles of river, abolishing former tolls, reducing freights by about 33 per cent., rendering Marine insurance unnecessary, and increasing the commerce by \$1,200,000 per year, thus showing a development of \$28 of annual commerce for each dollar once spent by the Government.
On the Waccamaw River, S. C., since

1880, about \$37,000 has been spent in opening up about 70 miles of river, reducing freight, rendering marine insurance unne cessary and increasing the commerce by \$1,200,000 per year, thus showing a development of \$30 of annual commerce for each | away the earth till many of the skeletons dollar once spent by the government.

On the Great Pee Dee River, S. C., since 1880, about \$28,000 has been spent in opening up about 200 miles of river, reducing freights by from 25 to 60 per cent. (the freight on cotton being now by river 75 cents where it was formerly \$1 75 by wagon and rail), and increasing the commerce by \$1,600,000 per year, thus showing a development of \$57 of annual commerce for each dollar once spent by the Government. Besides this, the neighborhood of the river is steadily developing under the influence of better transportation facilities.

At Lockwood's Folly Inlet, N. C., on Lumber River, N. C., Little Pee Dec River, S. C, Clark's Creek, S. C., Black Mingo River, S. C., Alligator Creek, S. C., streams already recommended for improve ment by the Government; and at George town Harbor, Winyah Bay, Santee River outlet to Winyah Bay through Mosquito Creek, waterways already under improvement by the Government, the present indications are that the completion of the presreturns at least equal (if not superior) to those of the preceding named waterways. The speedy improvement of Winyah Bay means a rapid increase in the development of the Santee and Pee Dee river basins comprising two-thirds of the entire State of South Carolina: and a single immediate outlay of \$800,000 properly spent here would undoubtedly quickly develop an additional South Carolina commerce of

\$8,000,000 per year. On the Wateree River, S. C., since 1882, about \$29,000 has been spent in opening up 64 miles of river. Nothing but the obstructions offered by the S. C. R. R. and the W., C. & A. R. R. bridges, (mainly the S. C. R. R. bridge) now deprive the adja-cent fertile lands of Kershaw and Richland counties from the free transportation facilities to which they are justly entitled; and nothing but the obstruction offered by these bridges now prevents a development of river commerce (similar to that of the similarly situated Great Pee Dee River) which will probably amount at once to at least \$500,000 per year.

On the Congaree River, S. C., since 1886, about \$1,000 has been spent in fairly opening up 47 miles of river. Nothing but the obstructions offered by the S. C. R. R. bridge now deprives the city of Columbia, S. C., and adjacent river valley of a free water communication with the ocean ports of Georgetown and Charleston; and nothing but the obstructions offered by this bridge now prevents a development of river com-merce (similar to that of the similarly situated Great Pee Dee River) which probably amount at once to over \$1,000,000

per year. Although the above improvements have already produced such good results in the development of the country, these improvements are today not more than half completed; and there is every indication that further improvement will be accompanied by equally good results until the cost of such improvement shall amount to fully development of both these places since 1876 | double what has been already spent by the being almost entirely due to the river improvements.

| general government. W. H. Bixby, Captain of Engineers, U. S. Army. (In charge of the improvement of the

Benefit of River and Harbor Improvement in North Carolina and Northern South Carolina.

WORK TYPER PRESENT

AME OF RIVER OR HARDOR.	PROJECT.				RESULTS.			
	Date of Commencement.	Duration-Years,	Length of River Worked. Miles.	Total Expenditure.	Reduction of Freight Charges—Per Cent.	Development of Annual Com- merce.		
						Total.	Per Dollar of Expenditure.	North
rent River, N. C	1879	8	40	\$42,000	25 to 75	\$250,000	\$6	
ontentnia Creek, N. C.	1881		30	34.000	12 to 50	600,000		1
amlico and Tar Rivers, N. C.	1876	11	60		12 to 25	1,800,000		2
once River V C	1878	9	70		25 to 75	1,800,000		3
the Fear River, above Wilm'n.	1881	6	112		About 33	1,200,000		
accamaw River, S. C	1880		70			1,200,000		9
reat Pee Dee River, S. C.	1880	7	200	37,000	25 to 60	1,600,000	43	3
Totals			582	\$500,000		12,950,000		
Totals		6	83		35	1,850,000		

1. The two towns on the river bank | pected development of from \$1,500,000 to have nearly doubled in population and \$3,000,000 of river commerce is prevented 2. The town of Greenville, on this river.

has increased from 912 population and \$266,000 real estate in 1880 up to 2,505 population and 600,000 real estate in 1886; 3. The neighborhood of the river is stead-

mington, the work is of too recent date or \$8,000,000 per year.

On the improvements of Wateree River, On the improvements of Wateree River, S. C., and Congaree River, S. C., and Congaree River, S. C., and ex- Wilmington, N. C., February, 28, 1888.

mainly by the bridge obstructions of the S. C. R. R.; and on the improvements of Lockwood's Folly River, N. C.; Lumber River, N. C.; Little Pee Dee River, S. C.; Clark's Creek, S. C.; Black Mingo, S. C. almost entirely due to the river improve- Alligator River, S. C., the work though recommended has not yet received any ap-priation from from Congress, but in al ily gaining in settlement and property cases the present indications are that the under the influence of better transportation.

On the recently commenced, but unrelated the improvements will give returns at least equal, if not superior, to finished improvements of Wakeway, between New Berne and Beaufort, N. C., Beaufort Harbor, N. C.; Wakerway, between Beaufort Harbor and New River, N. of the Santee and Pee Dec river basins tween Beaufort Harbor and New River, S. C., (through Bogue Sound), New River, Comprising two thirds of the entire State of N. C.; Black River, N. C.; Georgetown Harbor, S. C.; Winyah Bay, S. C.; Santee River, River to Winyah Bay, S. C.; San not sufficiently advanced to have produced W. H. BIXBY. Captain of Engineers, U. S. A.

A REVOLUTIONARY RELIC. Discovery of Hidden Treasure That Has Been Sought for Years.

Several thousand dollars in old gold coin in earthen pots were exhumed by Lorenzo Mears, on his farm in Accoma county, Va., last week. A tradition in the neighborhood says a large amount of money was concealed on the farm during the American revolution by its Tory proprietor, who, having gone to England during the war, died there without fixing the spot where he had buried the money. Not many years ago some of the descendants of the old Tory proprietor came over here and spent several hundred dollars in making excavations in a fruitless search for the money. All the ground around the old house was thrown up and deep trenches were dug around the yard, signs of which still remain. It below Wilmington, since 1829, about is said that these Englishmen brought \$1.700,000 has been spent upon the imover with them an old negro who had over with them an old negro who had been a servant of the Revolutionary proprietor, and who professed to know where his master had buried the money. The Englishmen finally gave up the search and went back to England.

Nothing more was heard of the treas-ure until Means accidentally struck upon

it while planting some fence post around

the yard. Mears tried to keep the mat-

ter a secret, but a little boy who lives with him went to the neighboring village of Pungoteague and let the secret of money, having recently dug up an iron pot full of gold and silver which two stout men could hardly carry. Mears will not talk about his find, but to-day showed several gold coins to his neighbors. These coins are old English money, some of them being stamped with the image of Charles II., others with that of George III. The place where the treasure was

found was one of the oldest on the eastern shore of Virginia. Two hundred and fifty years ago it was seat of the Queen of Nandua, an Indian beauty, who ruled over the savage tribes that inhabited that region. Near by is the burial ground of the Nandua Indians. The creek has cut are exposed to view, and as the bank caves in from time to tima the bones fail down into the water and drift with the ebbing tide out into the bay. Some of the skeletons are of giant size, and many of them are buried in coffins that were hewn out of solid logs. These whitening skeletons, as they protrude from the side of the cliff, present a ghastly spectacle. Annual Statement.

Abstract of the tenth annual statement of the condition of the Valley Mutual Life Association of Virginia for the year ending December 31, 1887, as filed with the Comptroller General: ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages\$81,764 18

Property (real and personal) 14,123 13 Farniture, &c . Cash in National Valley Bank. 10,415 86 Cash in Office..... Cash in hands of agents and / 14,213 41

Total Assets......\$121,094 34 LIABILITIES.

Individual Credits (\$1,261 56 due members... Amt. due Female 324 85 assessment act... Bills payable..... 4,000 00 \$5,586 41

in process of collection..

\$115,507 03 Net assets 31 Dec. 1887, RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS DURING YEAR 1887.

Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1886. .\$ 4,013 47 Premiums and Annuals re-36,873 30 ceived Interest on Redemption Fund invested 4 808 45 Advance payments by policy-

holders..... Bills discounted from time to 30,000 00

time..... Aggregate Receipts in 1887, \$334,362 34 DISBURSEMENTS.

Death losses paid .. \$229,288 08 8,469 04 Paid Agents..... 6,875 83 Advance payments Salaries, taxes and 35,737 11 1,000 00 other expenses .. Investments.....

998 66 Discounts..... Bills payable from time to time.... 41,000 00 Cash on hand December 31, 1887, 10,993 62 \$334,362 34

In closing this Report, I cannot for-bear from tendering to the Board my congratulations on the prosperous condition of the Association. The recent improvements which have been made, in our system of management have eliminated several elements of hazard, and removed many causes of complaint on the part of our policy-holders. I am persuaded that when they have been subjected to a practical test, the result will be to establish on a still firmer basis our claims to public confidence and

patronage.

ALEX. H. H. STUART,

Columbia, S. C.

President. Active and reliable agents wanted in every town and county in South Carolina to canvass for the Valley Mutual. To the right parties liberal contracts will be offered. Address, with references, LEE HAGOOD, Manager,



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W. P. LESTER, Superintendent.

THORNWELL McMASTER, Business Manager.

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The present session is one of the most prosperous in the history of the Institute. There is room for only a few more boarding pupils. The health of the school, the accommodations of its boarding department, and the efficiency of its corps of teachers are unsurpassed anywhere in the South. The first of January is a very convenient time for entering. Pupils are charged only from date of

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